of STIs.

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**79.009**

**HIV and syphilis seroprevalence and associated factors in pregnant women and their couples in 6 Amazonian indigenous populations in Peru 2007-2008**

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*Background:* HIV and Syphilis magnitude information in Amazonian indigenous population is scarce. In 2004-2006, HIV/AIDS cases have been reported from periurban indigenous population.

*Methods:* From June 2007 to december 2008 a seroprevalence study was conducted in 6 Amazonian indigenous populations: Shispibo-Konibo, Ashaninka, Kandozi, Shapra, Chayahuita, Matsigenka. Objective: to determine the magnitude of HIV and Syphilis and factors associated. Blood samples and written surveys were obtained. Informed consent was obtained from National, Regional and local Community leaders and participants. For HIV testing, Elisa and immunefluorescence tests were used; for Syphilis, RPR and MTPHA.

*Results:* 1274 pregnant women and 721 male couples were surveyed. HIV positive results: 2 women (0.16% [95%CI: 0.02 - 0.58]) and 2 males (0.28% [95%IC: 0.03 — 1.02]). Syphilis positive results: 20 women (1.60% [95%CI: 0.98% — 2.46%]) and 17 males (2.41% [95%CI: 1.41% — 3.83%]). Only 14.3% and 29.6% of women and males, referred having used condoms sometime.

Sexual transmitted infections (HIV and Syphilis - STI) in pregnant women were associated to: 1) Male couple STI: OR = 14.10 (95%CI: 2.73 — 65.21; p = 0.003); 2) Vaginal secretion: OR = 2.87 (95%CI: 1.15 — 7.14; p = 0.021); 3) women Anti-HBc positivity OR = 2.82 (IC95%: 1.13 — 7.23; p = 0.013); 4) > 1 sexual partner in last 12 months OR = 2.96 (IC95%: 1.07 — 8.18; p = 0.045); 5) >5 sexual partners in lifetime OR = 3.50 (IC95%: 1.10 — 9.62; p = 0.017). Sexual transmitted infections in males were associated to: 1) history of sexual relations with another male in lifetime OR = 5.9 (IC95%: 1.82 — 19.12; p = 0.010); 2) sexual relations with another male in last 12 months OR = 11.9 (IC95%: 3.01 — 47.26; p = 0.005); 3) More than 10 sex partners in lifetime OR = 3.29 (IC95%: 1.29 — 8.36; p = 0.015).

*Conclusion:* HIV in Amazonian indigenous populations studied may be in a concentrated level (high risk groups information still needed). Syphilis triples national prevalence. Data suggests that transmission of these diseases to women is mediated by their couples. Lack of risk perception, poor STI knowledge, limited access to treatment and preventive measures, are other determinants identified. The development of a national plan of STI prevention and control is urgently needed in the Amazonian indigenous population in Peru.

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**papillomavirus-infection**

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*Objective:* To determine the expression of superoxide anions in premalignant and malignant lesions of the cervix associated or not with human papillomavirus (HPV).

*Methods:* A total of 74 patients (45 CINI, 5 CIN II, 5 CIN III and 5 patients with Cancer) 7 women who had inflammation and 7 apparently healthy women as controls, were sampled for cytology, cervical exudate HPV and 2 biopsies determine: 1) fixed in 10% formalin for histological analysis, 2) component in OCT (Tissue Tek) to determine the expression of superoxide anions by reaction of Briggs, one carries out the identification and genotyping of HPV Hybrid Capture (HC2).

*Results:* Of the patients studied 23% were positive for HPV infection with a 58.5% high-risk genotypes were significant differences in the number of superoxide anion positive cells in both epithelium and stroma in different degrees of damage observed increased as the degree of lesion progressed.

*Conclusion:* The results allow the inference that the superoxide anion plays an important role in the genesis and progression of lesions in the cervix, but can not be used as markers of tumor progression.

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**79.011**

**Detection of human Papilloma virus DNA in cervical samples in Maracaibo-Venezuela**

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*Background:* Cervical cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death among women worldwide, mainly in countries in process of development. There are multiple risk factors involved in the genesis of pre-invasive lesions and cancer, such as sexual behavior, and some sexually transmitted infections especially Human Papilloma Virus. Objective: To perform molecular diagnosis of HPV

*Methods:* In a period from 2007 to 2009 have been treated 300 patients in Research Seminar in different health centers, each underwent a medical history, sampling for cytology and a citobrush (DNA collection device, Digene ®), for diagnosis of HPV by PCR using primers for L1 region (MY09/11, GP5 + / 6 +)

*Results:* Of the patients attended 40.5% were positive for HPV infection, of which one 22.55% were diagnosed by MY09/11 primers vs 31.98% GP5 + / 6 + sharing between 14,14% of cases

*Conclusion:* The PCR evaluated in this study showed significant differences, the use of primers GP5 + / 6 + possible to identify a larger number of cases, which is very important. The use of this technique applied in conjunction with colposcopy and / or cytology, are fundamental tools for